NEW YORK HERALD, FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1864.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Arrival of General Grant and Deparinre for Fortress Monroe.

Intimations of the Supersedure of Secretary Stanton.

General W. F. Smith Assigned to General Butler's Department.

Rumored Appaintment of General McClellan to Command the Defences of the Capital.

General Ord Ordered to General Sigel's Department.

Action of the House on the Currency Bill.

Report of Secretary Welles on the Scarcity of Seamen in the Navy,

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1864. THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO GEN. BUTLER POSTPONED. The intended visit of Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln to General Putler, at Fortress Monroe, has been postponed. ARRIVAL OF GENERAL GRANT—HIS DEPARTURE FOR

Lieutenant General Grant, accompanied by General awlins, Chief of Staff, and Colonel Comstock, Inspector General, arrived in Washington at one o'clock to-day. He left Culpepper at eight o'clock this morning. At Brandy Station General Grant was joined by Major General Meade, with Major Riddle and several other staff officers,

Lieutenant General Grant, General Rawlins, Color for Baltimore, whence they will proceed to Fortress Mor roe. General Grant has gone to hold a private conference with Major General Butler. It is believed that his visit will have an important bearing on the approaching spring

THE LIEUTENANT GENERAL AND THE SOLDIERS. It is said that when General Grant was going down to one day this week, when the train, having attached to t the special car, stopped at Brandy Station, could not get into the car. "No," was the answer of an officer; "this is General Grant's special car." Whereupon Grant, who was sitting by the window, speke and said, "General Grant occupies only one seat; the soldiers

ous intimations of a change in the War De

partment add much significance to the viers of Lieutenant reacht head of the War Office has lost his prestige and ower, and that he is violently assailed as well by Ex-cutive as Congressional influence. GENERAL W. P. SMITH ASSIGNED TO GENERAL BUT-

Major Ceneral W. F. Smith, whose name has been ertion on Ceneral Gract's staff, and also in connection with ed to duty in General Butler's department.

RUMOR REGARDING GENERAL M'CLELLAN. a rumor is prevalent here that General McClellan ediately to be placed in command of the defences at washington, in view of prospective military operations. THE REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY OF THE PO: OMAC.

ajor General Meade has performed an immense amount

GENERAL ORD ASSIGNED TO GENERAL SIGEL'S DE-

Major General E. D. C. Ord. formerly commanding the Thirteenth army corps in the Pepariment of the Gulf, and who has recently been relieved by Major General McClernand, has been assigned to duty in West Virginia, in General Sigel's department.

STRENGTH OF GENERAL CUSTIS' ARMY. It appears from an official communication of the Secre tary of War that the strength of the force in Kansas and the Indian Territory, subject to the order of General

CAPTAIN ASHE ASSIGNED TO THE CAVALRY BUREAU Capt. M. J. Ashe, for some moths past Chief of Cavalry in the Department of the Northwest, has been ordered to

THE NUMBER OF COLONELS COMMANDING BRIGADE". There are one hundred and sixty-two colonels now commanding brigades, without including those tempo rarily commanding in the absence of the proper brigade commanders. They are thus distributed — in the Army of the Potemac, 33; Department of the South, 7; Western Virginia, 11; Tennessee, 23; Arkansas, 12; Kansas, 1;

THE SCARCITY OF STAMEN IN THE NAVY-THE CAUSE

resolution of inquiry, says no transfers of seamen from act of Congress, and thirty-five vessels-of war are now wasting for crews, but the terms of many seamen now in the service have expired, and the men detained to Were they not detained many of the vessels on blockade

This state of things is to be deplored, and is in a great measure, if not entirely, attributable to unfortunate legistation; for the Enrolment act of the last Congress se utterly ignored the naval service that enlistments on the quotas of those communities from which they were drawn when the draft came to be en'orced in addition to these obstacles appropriations for extraordinary bounties for army en stments, while not a dollar was paid to the sailor, operated to discredit the paval service and held out strong inducements for the military service. The fact to all its effects open the pavy was so obvious that attempts were at once made to procure such modification prevent the withdrawal of mariners from their profession thereby weakening and crippling the navy. But the military authorities objected, as the strict letter of the law permitted no exemption of mariners from the draft, no credit to any place for naval cohesiments, nor in Inrolment act whereby the navy could be strengthened

ral maritime States and many of the municipal authori ties on the scaloard, claiming that the paval recruits not allowed. Consequently the local influences became adverse to naval entistments, and the navy teelf soon protect our commerce abroad, which should have sailed fast autume, are still without men; for our whole

There is undoubtedly a reluctance on the part of milltary officers to part with any portion of their commands; but the true interprit of the country is the paramount considerati n and should govern on that question. He recommends, in order to supply the existing deficiency in the many, that marineza if not less than

army to the navy, without 'anying any reduction from the prize money to which they may become entitled, and that so much of the ameradatory enrolment act as with carried mariners into the military service, they should al be taken out by the most summary process, and transfer-red to the navy, where their national education makes sable, but which education renders them no more valuable than landsmen for the duty of a soldier

THE CURRENCY BILL. In the House to-day the Currency bill was again con sidered for over three hours in Committee of the Whole Stevens, of Pennsylvania, which was substantially th long debate on the thirty-first section, in regard to the localities at which the bills of the national banks shall be ble, ensued, and finally some fifteen places in different sections of the country were agreed upon for this purpose. Without completing the thirty-second section

The bill drags heavily, and may yet be defeated. The lebate has developed the fact that the Committee of Ways and Means were almost as much divided as the House in regard to its provisions, and these divisions cropped ont very plainty during to-day's preceedings. It will be impossible to obtain a vote upon the bill this week. Had not the House reversed its action of yester day on the interest clause, the Committee of Ways and Means had decided to withdraw it.

THE PROPOSED NEW TAX BILL. The new Tax bill is ready for introduction in the House immediately after the National Bank bill is dis posed of. It is said that it does not propose a very great increase of the duty on separate items; but the aggregate increase, tegether with the duties on additional items,

are expected to add largely to the revenue. THE QUICESHIVER MINING STOCK SPECULATIONS. stock. Parties were industrious in efforts to "bear" the in order that the bears might buy at lower figures. decision of the Supreme Court is announced, it will prove

The proceedings in the Senate to day were unusually interesting. Mr. Wade, after many fruitless attempts, eeded in getting a vote on the amendment to portunity to muster their forces, the amendment was republicans voting against it. A little amusement was occasioned by Mr. Sumper's exhibition of ignorance concerning the derivation of "Montana," his admirers hav-Chief Justice Taney created an unlavorable impression, so defly administered by Mr. Johnson. The Senate avidently did not reliab the manner in which opprobrious

portunity suppressed the debate.

The only effect of Mr. Saulsbury's rem leament of seats on the floor, and the aston ishment of spectators. Some quiet amusement was occasioned by his labored effort to prove the Divine sanction of slavery and its neneficial effects upon mankind, which, however, speedily subsided under the influence of Mr. Clark's rejoinder. The speech of the latter is re-

THE RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD. road a post and military road was considered during the best argument that has been made upon that side. At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, got There was a large lobby in attendance upon both sides and great efforts are making by both parties to obtain

THE CONTROVERSY BETWEEN MESSES. MCCLURG AND

Mr. McClurg has had photographed the order, byolo and shipping permit of the liquors which be charges that General Frank P. Blair, Jr., ordered, while with General Grant before Vicksburg, for speculative purposes, and is circulating the obotographs generally among the mem They certainly seem to furnish pretty conclusive evidence against the accused party, who claims that the or

THE RENTUCKY CONTESTED BLECTION CASE. The House Committee on Elections to-day decided to re port in favor of Mr. Yeaman, the sitting member from the Second Congressional district of Kentucky, whose seat the case under consideration for nearly a week past.

GOVERNMENT LOCOMOTIVES. livery to government of two hundred first class locomo tives from different points within thirty days.

FEELING IN CANADA TOWARDS THE UNITED STATES. Joehua R. Giddings, American Consul General in Canada, was on the floor of the House this morning. It is Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, creating ad Giddings states that the change of sentiment in Canada towards this country is very decided, and urges that in return we should not repeal the reciprocity treaty.

NAVAL Lieutenant Thomas Pickering, lately commanding the steamer Peterhoff, bas been assigned to the command of the Fort Ponelson, now at Poston.

CORRECTIONS. In the report of the House proceedings of Monday it was stated that a resolution reported by Mr. Ashley, of Obio, 'granting the use of the Hall of the House of Representa tives to the Washington Lecture Association for the 6th of April, for the delivery of a lecture by George Thompson, after paying expenses, to be distributed among the fami-lies of the District of Columbia soldiers," was, on the was an error, as the resolution of Mr. Ashley was adopted

In Thursday's Heraid, under the head of "Appointments Confirmed by the Senate," the name of "M. R. Heran' appeared as one of the army surgeons. This name should have read "M. K. Hogan."

omeial.

Official.

Official.

Ospi. Irving Balsey. Fifth Ohio cavalry, to date March 24, 1864, for disobedience of orders, disrespect to his commanding officer, and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

Capt. B. F. Ryer and Lieut. Mark Andrews. Twensieth Independent Battery New York Volunteers, to date January 16, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for dishonorable conduct in obtaining their commissions from the Governor of New York.

ary 14, 18c4, with loss of all pay and allowances, for disnonrable conduct in obtaining their commissions from
the Governor of New York.

First Lieut, Leonard S Ross, Thirteenth Illinois cavairy, to date March 22, 1864, for drunkenness and conduct
unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

First, Lieut, Hiram A, Weed, Firty-second Pennsylvania
Yolunteers, to date Murch 24, 1864, with loss of all pay
and allowances, for rendering faise and fraudulent accourts against the government.

First Lieut, Q. N. Kirk, Tweety Afth Obio Volunteers,
to date March 25, 1864, for habitual intemperance.

First Lieutenant Jacob Greenwood, Fenth Missionri
cavairy, to date March 25, 1864, for bring a building, the
property of a private citizen of Mississippi, after recaiving orders not to do so.

Sec. nd Lieutenant John F, Clark, Fifty eighth Illinois
volunteers, to date March 25, 1864, with loss of all pay
and allowances, for gross immorality, and the contraction of a loatheome disease, which physically unfits him
for association with the officers and men of his regiment

D EMISSALS AFPROVED.

breach of arrest, and conduct unbecoming an officer and

gentleman.

Second Lieutenant Peter Wessenstin. One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date February 27, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for leaving a picket poet in the advance in the night time; going beyond the lines without cause with two of his men; permitting them to drink liquer, and drinking himself; firing his pistol, to the alarm of the picket, and remaining absent until three o'clock in the morning, in dereliction of his duty as an officer.

DISHONORABLE MUSTER OUT.

Upon the reports of his regimental commander and the Governor of 6 ho, Captain Thomas Ross, Seventy seventh obic Volunteers, has been dishonorably mustered out of the service, to date September 29, 1863, for absence without leave.

without leave.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissals neretofore issued in the following cases have been revoked;—
Captain A. B. Stuart, Second regiment United States Shareshooters, he having been previously honorably discharged upon tender of resignation.

Second Lieutenant William A. Schmidt, Fifty fifth New York Volunteers, and he is honorably discharged, as of the date of the order of dismissal.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following officers, heretofore dismissed, are restored, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their respective States:—

Maior J. Q. Anderson and Major R. Reinhold, Seventeenth Pennsylvants cavalry, with pay from the date at which they rejoin their commands.

Major W. W. Wishire, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteers. Captain D. C. Holdredge, Twenty third Wiscousin Vol

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

CARRYING THE OVERLAND MAIL. The bill to authorize the Postmaster General to contrac for the carrying of the overland mail from Atchison, Mo., to Folsom, Cal., was passed.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, presented the memorial of the Cincinnati Herticultural Society, declaring that mportant and beneficial results from the establishment of the Department of Agriculture had already be lation regarding it, and therefore praying Congress to sustain it with liberal appropriations from the public treasury. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

lation regarding it, and therefore praying Congress to sustain it with liberal appropriations from the public treasury. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

THE ORDERS TO TAKE PORSESSION OF CHURCHES.
On motion of Mr. POWELL, (Opp.) of Ky., it was resolved that the Secretary of War be directed to transmit to the Senate all orders that have been issued from his department, or by generals of the Army of the United States, authorizing any person or persons to take possession of any church or churches, or house dedicated to the worship of God; or houses or property belonging to any demonitation of Christians in the United States; and that he inform the Senate how many churches and how much property, and what kind and description, has been taken possession of in pursuance of said orders, and where the same is situated, and to what denomination of Christians the property so taken belonged.

COLLECTION OF TAKES IN REBURL STATES.
On motion of Mr. POWELL it was resolved that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to transmit to the Senate the amount of money expended, the number of officers appointed and the salaries paid the same, to carry out the act of Congress entitled "an act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts within the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 7, 1862, and that he inform the Senate the amount of money received into the Treasury from direct taxes in said insurrectionary districts, under the provisions of said act, and the quantity of land which has been sold for taxes in those districts.

The ORGANIZATION OF MONIZAR TERRIPORY.

The House bill to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Monizana was saken up on making on the amendment of Mr. Wilkinson to strike out the word "white" in the fifth section, defining the qualifications of voters and eligibility to office within the Territory.

The amendment was adopted as follows:—

and Wiley-17.

The question being then on the final passage of the bill.

Mr. Pownal. inquired how many inhabitants there were
in the proposed new Territory.

Mr. Wade replied there were twelve thousand inhabitants on this side of the mointains, and twelve thousand
on the other, and the population was being rapidly increased on account of the new discoveries of gold.

Mr. SCHMER, (rep.) of Mass., would inquire what suggested the name of the new Territory of Moutans.

Mr. HOWARD, (rep.) of Mich., by reference to his old
Latin dictionary, found the word referred to a mountainous country, such as this mas described to be
(Laughter).

Mr. Jourson, (opp.) of Md., said if the object of Mr.
Wilkinson's amendment was to declare that the Africans
should have equal political rights under this bill, he
would suggest that he modify it so as to express such a
purpose.

Mr. Wilvinson, (rep.) of Minn, desired to let his

purpose.

Mr. WILENSON, (rep.) of Minn., desired to let his amondment stand in the form in which it had been adopted, so that neither the word white nor black should appear in the bill.

interpret the meaning of the word "citizen" as any ther body. Mr. Johnson bad a high respect for the Senator from assachusetts, but, notwithstanding his transcendant

Mr. Sumaca considered that Congress was as competent to interpret the meaning of the word "citizen" as any other body.

Mr. Johnson had a high respect for the Senator from biaseachusetts, but, notwithstanding his transcendant abilities, he was of the opinion, and he had the support of many learned Judges, that the question of the rights of persons of African descent to citizenship was an opene, and made so by the constitution. He referred to the decision in the Bred Scott case, and said if the opinion of the Senate was held in one hand and the decision of the contribution to the sum of the Senate was held in one hand and the decision of the contribution to the sum of the sum of the sum of the senate on the supreme Court (Laughter.)

The bill was then passed—25 to 8.

Mr. Saulering, (opp.) of Pel., then addressed the Senate on the joint resolution to amend the constitution to prohibit slavery. He argued that it was the intention of the framers of the constitution to prohibit slavery. He argued that it was the intention of the framers of the constitution to protect slavery as a domestic institution as it existed at the time of the formation of the federal compact. He derived that if this amendment received the sanction of three-fourths of the States it would affect those States which should protest against it. The constitution was a contract between sovereign and equal States, to be construed, as any other contract, according to its true meaning and purposes and was not designed to regulate the title to property in the States, but great common purposes which could better be subserved by the States in the aggregate than separately. We could not now propose these amendments to all the States, because some eight or nine of them were out of the Union, and we did not pretend to exercise control over them. As for the border loyal States, Maryland agree to deliver his purpose the instance of a highwayman with a periol at his head. Would the Senator say that emancipation is a formation of the constitution there were some

House of Representatives. THE DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN APPAIRS IN CALIFORNIA. Mv. Snamon, (rep.) of Cal., from the Committee of the Maire, reported the Senate bill for the betterganisation of the Department of Indian Affairs in Callernia.

Parisasson of the Importment of Indian Amairs in Cali-prinia.

Mr. Shaxhon explained that the bill consolidated the two uperintendencies into one, and provided for selling the resert reservations and locating the Indians on more ap-ropriate reservations, to each of which is to be assigned in Indian agent. The General Superintendent is to receive salary of \$3,000. He advocated the bill on the ground of economy to the government and benefit to the Indians. The bill was passed.

THE RABITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAHROAD.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill eclaring the Ravitan and Falaware Bay Railroad and outs to be post and military roads.

Mr. Garriero, (rop.) of Obio. resuming his remarks

from last week, said he had already attempted to show from efficial documents, that the means of communication between Washington and New York were cotoriously insufficient for the purposes of the government, and that, one line not being sufficient to do the business, the refusal of the use of an additional line was in fact an inhibition of transit across New Jersey and a violation of the rights of commerce. The Camden and Amboy Company was an odious monopoly. It appeared from a volume published by that company—the "flue Book" of New Jersey and register of greatness and official dgnity—that the said company had taken New Jersey under their protection, and they censured and praised that State according to their inclination. Their wealth was unprecedented. Their rates were unjust, and their infringement of all the laws of trade was outrageous. He wished that everybody wend read Governor Parker's proclamation. If the Governor had only consulted Cashoun he would have found his State rights doctrine much more plainly stated and in better English. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that the House would squicich the monopoly. The subject was passed over and the House went into Committee on

The subject was passed over and the House went into committee on

THE NATIONAL HANK HILL.

Mr. STRYENS, (rep.) of its, offered as a substitute for the thirtieth section, with a view to restore the seven per centum interest on loans, discounts, &c., the committee having yesterday reduced it to six, providing it shall not be greater than the rate established by law in States where such institutions shall be located. Mr. Stevens said if the banks chose to charge below seven per centum they could do it, and there was nothing in the law which compelled men to deal with them. He would regard the vote on this amendment as a test question affecting the passage of the bill.

Mr. BLAINK, (rep.) of Me., in reply, said the banks could take less than the logal rates without the authority of this bill. The success of this scheme depended on driving the banks of the Mates out of existence. He proposed a compromise, providing the interest shall be at the rate established by law in the State where such association is located, not to exceed seven per cent. He spoke for one section of the country. For twenty years the New England Takes had charged six per contum, and there had never been such a picthora of money as there was to day seeking investment. If seven per centum should be adopted it would add one sixth more than was ever before paid, falling on mechanics and men of enterprise.

Mr. Holman, (opp.) of ind., said the common judgment.

prise.

Mr. Holman, (opp.) of ind., said the common judgment of the country was against a higher rate of interest than six per centum. Seven per centum was higher than elsewhere on the face of the civilized earth.

Mr. Kasson, (rép.) of lowa, advocated Mr. Stevens, amendment. The has now proposed should not be obstructed by State legislation. The action here proposed was to make the coverency uniform, and the regulation of the interest was justified under the constitutional clause that internal State commerce shall be under the control of Congress.

Mr. Alley's attendment, together with the obsert, accepted.

Mr. Strums appealed to the Committee of the Whole to take the question on his substitute and determine whether the interest should be uniform or not, and not attempt to mar the propositions of the bill and change it from the purpose it was intended to accomplish.

Mr. Driggs, (rep.) of Mach., expressed his views in favor of the interest being regulated by State law.

Mr. Pirks said that the country could not have a more uniform currency than "greenbacks;" but this bill proposed to drive them out of circulation by the substitution of three hundred millions of notes issued by the

tution of three hundred millions of notes issued by the banks.

Mr. Colz, (rep.) of Cal., remarked that there was no reason why the States should not have control of the interest. The notes can be made uniform by the persons establishing these banks.

Mr. Milker, (rep.) of N. Y., opposed the regulation of the interest by the States. It should be left to Congress, in order to have a stable and uniform system of banking. The question was then taken on Mr. Stevens' substitute, which was agreed to.

The substitute in effect restores the original thirteenth section, which provides that every association may reverve, charge or retain on any loan or discount made, or upon any note, bill of exchange or other evidence of debt, interest at the rate of seven per contum per annum. The knowingly taking, receiving, reserving or charging a greater rate of interest in to be heldjand adjudged as a greater rate of interest in to be theldjand adjudged as a greater of the entire interest. Those paying it may recover back in an action of debt twice the amount of interest thus paid.

The section designating the places of redemption was amended so as to inclinde St. Louis, Louisville, Chicago, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Philadeiphia, Boston, New York, San I rancisco, Detroit, Pittaburg, Aibany, Cleveland and Milwaukee.

Mr. Blanks moved to add Buffalo.

Both amendments were agreed to.

Mr. When, (rep.) of lows, moved to make New York

New York, moved to add Buffalo.

Both amendments were agreed to.
Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of lowa, moved to make New York
the only place of redemption.
Messrs Hoores and Streves opposed the motion.
Mr Brooks, (opp.) of N. Y., regarded this as a busi
ness-like and practical proposition, New York being the
only monetary centre, and the only place where a uniform currency can be obtained
Messrs. Attex, (rep.) of Mass., and Randall, (opp.) of
Pa., opposed the amendment. The latter viewed it as an

cities, including Philadelphia. He hoped the House would give it a quietus.

Mr. When defended his amendment, showing its finan dial advantages to the West.

Mr. Strees moved a substitute for Mr. Wisen's amendment that the notes of each national association shall be received by every other national association at par. He was opposed to centralizing the redemption in a single city.

par. He was opposed to centralizing the redemption in a single city.

Mr. Morkelle, (rep.) of Vt., said if Mr. Stevens' amendment was adopted there was an end of the system, and he hoped when the House came to vote on the amendments the committee have adopted they would reject the little villages added as piaces of redemption.

Mr. Stevens' amendment was rejected—54 against 55.

The amendment of Mr. Wilson, making New York the only place of redemption, was further discussed, Mr. Davis, (rep.) of N. Y., speaking in 18407, and Mr. Hlow, (rep.) of Mo., against it.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, repeated that his object was to secure a lower rate of exchange and a uniform system of currency.

secure a lower rate of exchange and a uniform system of currency.

After further debate Mr. Wilson's amendment was rejected—27 against 63.

Mr. Elderick, (opp.) of Wis., moved an amendment, proposing that the notes be redeemed in gold. He knew this was out of fashion, but he desired some of the gentlemen on the ther side to inform him when the notes were to be redeemed and in what article.

Mr. Shankon, (rep.) of Cal., would answer the gentle man when he would tell him when he (Mr. Eldridge) and his friends would cease their creaking and efforts to undermine the confidence of the people in their government, thereby aiding and comforting Jeff Davis: and further, if the gentleman would tell the House when he and his friends would help close the war. The Pacific coast would help materially to pay the gold.

Mr. Elderick and he and his friends would give their aid and sympathy to the other side when those in power would give them the old currency of their fathers; would restore the constitution which they had wrested away, and when they would unite in the restoration of the Union.

No further action was taken on the bill.

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29, 1964.

and snow have prevailed over most of that State during five days past. Reports from the Upper Columbia are very encouraging for miners. There will be plenty of snow on the moun

tains to supply water for spring and summer mining along the streams having mountain sources.

Dates from the Sandwich Islands are up to March 12. The news is unimportant. On the 7th instant a meeting was held at Honolulu of parties interested in the cultivation of sugar, cotton, rice, tobacco, &c., for the perpose

Terrible Work of the Vigilance Committee in Idaho-Twenty-four Men Hanged-The Smake Indians on the

War Path-Emigration, dec.
San Francisco, March 30, 1864.
The steamer Golden Age arrived last night from

Idabo, relating principally to the great exertions made there for the suppression of crime. The Grand Jury of there for the suppression of crime. The Grand Jury of Boise county had returned twelve indictments for murders, sixteen for accounts with intent to hill and one thousand men, was making a clean sweep of the villains nfeeting Beaver Head county.

They hung eleven men at Virginia, five at Big Hole, one

t Peer Lodge and seven at Brier Rat.
The Indians on the Snake river were committing ravages. They were armed with rifles and shetguns.
The rush of emigration from Oregon and California t

The Putch ship Cornelia sailed on the 28th for Born The late rains have been of incalculable benefit to agri ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON.

Important from South Carolina and Florida.

Terrific Effects of the Equinoctial Storms.

WRECKS AND DISASTERS AT SEA.

UNION SUCCESSES IN FLORIDA.

Activity of the Rebels in South

Carolina.

General Seymour Relieved of His

Command,

vesterday morning.

the Fulton, for his politeness and promptitude in delivering our packages.

day night, 29th, at nine o'clock, Cape Henry bearing about southwest, sixty-five miles distant, in a heavy gale from east southeast which vecred to northeast, the night being very dark and the sea running very high, fell in with a large two-masted propeller, firing guns and making sigpais of distress, which were answered by sending up rockets and bluelights and steamed for her, the Fulton eing at that time under one engine, having disabled the after air pump the day previous, and was going very slow in consequence. After several attempts succeeded in ommunicating with the stranger, who reported having her engines broken down, and wished the Fulton to lay wind at the time was so violent it was impossible to understand further. Kept her in sight until two A. M. of the 30th, when, the Fulton being very light, having no cargo and but little coal, ter accumulated in her lee bilge and engine room, requiring the whole force of the donkey pump and bilge injections to clear her. Was compelled by necessity to go ahead with all power and bring the ship's head to the steered to the southwest in search of the distressed could not see anything of her. The weather being thick, and still blowing a gale, and taking into consideration the crank-was reluctantly obliged to proceed on our course which was done at eight A. M.

26th uit, having left Portland, Me., on the 19th. She had on board Company A and a detachment of Company ship Frank Ball, which was loaded with men and horses east, which drove the ship down so that she collided with the steamer, they were obliged to cut the bawser which held her in order to prevent a violent collision.

The gale lasted thirty bours, during which time they lest twenty six borses. On the 28d passed a dead body apparently kept affoat by a life preserver. They also passed parts of wreck, which showed that the storm had done serious damage in other quarters. On the night of the 24th they encountered severe gales from the south-east, and on the 25th, the storm still continuing, and only having four days' supply of coal on board, they altered their course for Hilton Head, S C. They lost during the two storms fifty horses, and the remainder are so used account.

horses, which it was feared at one time would all be

Head the morning the Folion sailed, brought the intelli-gence that a naval expedition up the St. Johns river cap aden with 100 bales of cotton and a quantity of rice tobacco and other articles. It is reported that large

Brigadier General J. P. Batch had gone to Jacksonville o release General Seymour, who was expected at Hilton Head within a short time. The rebels are reported to have taken a portion of their

proes from our front at Jacksonville and Pilatks. The court martial of General Gordon was still progress

The steamship Daniel Webster, with troops, arrived on be 27th, at three o'clock P. M. Quartermaster G. C. Bingham, of General Gilmore's staff, and his assistant, Mr. L. D. Cunningham, gave a

plendid entertainment to the officers of the steam

ton on the night of Friday, the 25th ult. All the gene On the 28th, passed three screw steamers, bound South. On the 29th, passed a screw steamer, supposed to be the

Mr. Oscar G. Sawyer's Despatch. HILTON HEAD, S. C., March 27, 1864.

which arrived on time last week, was one of the most terrific of any we have experienced in many months. It extended the entire length of the coast, and effectually suspended all communications between the different poets in the department. Beginning on Monday, the 21st instant, it continued until Friday morning, blowing from nearly every point of the compass, and at times ap proaching in strength and violence a hurricane. So far we have learned, no serious damage has been sustained by any of the vessels belonging to this department. Those that were out when the storm commenced succeeded in reaching safe harbors, up again. The sea outside was very beavy, breaking on the deepest bars with terrific violence. St. John's bar was one mass of seething, whirling foam, through which no vessel dared to pass. The Cossack, Captain Downing on which I left Jacksonville on the 21st, was detained a the mouth of the river until yesterday morning, at which time she succeeded in crossing the bar, and arrived here last night.

time she succeeded in crossing the bar, and arrived here last night.

Desagnes on the Coast.

The steamer Continental, from Portland the 17th, for New Orleans, with troops and borses, put in here on Thursday last for coal and for a harbor. She had in tow when she started the ship Frank Hall, loaded with quariermaster's and commissary stores; but, encountering the gale south of Cape Heary, it became impossible for her to take care of herself at the ship, and she was therefore obliged to cast the ship off and leave her to look out for herself. The gale was terrife off Halleras, and the captain of the Continental reports falling in with an immonse quantity of drift wood and cabin furniture, which leads him to think that some desagter had befallen a stamer or other vessel in the vicinity. The body of a man, with a life-preserver stached, was seen floating in the water, but it was impossible to pick him up or obtain any clue to his name or that of the unfortunate vessel wrecked.

The Continental was compelled to throw overboard a number of horses which she was carrying to New Orleans. The Continental is now coaling a Soabrook, and will leave to-day or to morrow for her destination.

REFEL MOVEMENTS.

The rebels are becoming quite active about our out-

leave to-day or to morrow for her destination.

RETHL MOVEMENTS.

The rebels are becoming quite active about our outposts. On Sunday last they made an attack on our pick et near Junkins' island, but were repulsed at every peptiby the Seventy-sixth Temesvivania regiment, Colonel Campbell, doing duty at that prot. The rebels approached to cubb large flatboats, and came in force, evidently with a view of cutting off our pickets. In this they were folice, and went back considerably out up.

The Chippewa afterwards gave them a taste of her ment, and indicted, heavy less upon them.

Arother attempt to gain a foothold on the island the folicewing night was baffled by Cautain Kooss company,

of the Seventy-sixth, which fired several deadly volleys into the boats, and dreve them off. No casualties occur-red on our side in either affair.

into the boats, and drove them off. No casualties occurred on our side in either affair.

The hospital of the Fifty-sixth New York Volunteers, Colonel Van Wyck, at Beaufort, was consumed by fire on Tuesday last. All the patients were sa'ely removed by Surgeon Sol. Van Etten and Assistant Surgeon Hardenburg, aided by Chaplain Van Wyck, and placed in comfortable quarters eigewhere. The Beaufort Fire bepartment—an offshoot of the New York department—was out and performed excellent service, but the lack of water crippled its offorts and gave the fire the upper hand. The building was entirely consumed, together with a small portion of the furniture belonging to the hospital.

A PLEARANT AYFAIR.

Lieut. Geo. C. Bingham, Quartermaster of Gen. Gillmore's staff, entertained the officers of the Futton at his quarters on Friday night last. A large number of prominent officers were present, among whom were Brig. General R. S. Foster, Col. S. M. Alferd, Third New York Volunteers, Lieut. Col. Smith, Adjutant General of the Department: Major Abeel, Capt. William Hutchings, Captains hunton, Seeley, Bruges, and Col. Dunbar, Mayer of Sutler's Row, and the celebrated performer on the single string of a Jew's harp, Mr. Raiph Trembley. The supper was all that could be desired, and the evening passed off in a feative style. A saltatory performance, by Col. Dunbar and Capt. Allwood, elicited immense applause. It was, as Crane observes, a ricocket aftair. Quartermaster Bingham, sided by his chief clerk Mr. Cunningham, sacceded in giving the most successful entertainment of the season.

season.

Miss Dix, the well known philanthropist, arrived on
the Fulton, and has been engaged in visiting the hospitals
in the department. She will visit Florida in a day or

the Fulton, and has been engaged in visiting the hospitals in the department. She will visit Florida in a day or live.

Amissionary come to griff.

Mr. James McCrea, a quoodam missionary, one of the shining lights in the Gideonite firmament—a preacher of the gespel according to the samts of that highly colored sect, as echorter of the doubset kind, a distributor of old closs among the contraband brethren and a general benefactor of the emancipated slaves and his own jocket—has recently come to grief. He was a poorhouse agent. He cared for the destinate and needy, among whom he counted McCrea; and faithfully did he perform his philanthropic duties, never forgetting McCrea, and thereby gaining great credit with his persuasion and great profit to himself. Coming to the department poor, he has, by his arduous and peculiar and profitable lab is, acquired enough of the good things and the earthly things of this life to strike out into new fields of profit. He has become a landholder. He has bought three plantations, and was rapidly becoming a magnate in the land. Finally he fell. He sold fire water to soldiers. He was apprehended, tried by military commission, and has certainly come to grife. The details are so harr wing that I confine myself to the more prominent in the case. He pleaded guilty to the charge of solling whiskey to soldiers, and was sentenced as follows—"To be kept in tail during the seven days following the approval of this sentence; to stand each day of said seven days, between the hours of baif-past nine and half-past eieven A. M. in front of the Provost Marshal of the post, the said six menths to be in addition to the seven days above mentioned and on payment of the fine, or upon expiration of the six months to be in addition to the seven days above mentioned and on payment of the fine, or upon expiration of the six months to be in addition to the seven days above mentioned and on payment of the fine, and six months to be in addition to the sentence will show—"The proceedings findings and several F

Exit McCreal

General J. P. Hatch, who arrived by the
Fullon has been ordered to Forida, to relieve Brigadier
General T. Seymour of the command of the Scuthern
district of the Department of the Scuth. General Seymour is expected here in a few days.

IMPORTANT FROM RED RIVER, LA.

Pieces of Artillery and Two Hundred Prisoners Captured, &c. Sr. Loves, March 31, 1864. The New Orleans Delta of the 23d instant says:-

Official information was received this morning that a

econnoissance was made by General Mower to Teachoes,

he enemy was met in some force. A fight ensued in which we turned the rebeis' flank, and captured four pieces of artiflery, with their cameons,

and two hundred prisoners. THE METROPOLITAN SANITARY PAIR.

to the United States Troops in the City and Harbor of New York.

The following special order was issued by Major General John A. Dix yesterday to the United States troops in the city and harbor of New York:-

SPECIAL ORDER—NO. 79.
HEADQUANTERS, DECARMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW York CITY, March 31, 1864.
The 4th of April having been designated for the opening of the Metropolitan Fair, the Major General commanding directs, as an acknowledment of the noble efforts the ladies of New York are making to provide for the comfort of our sick and wounded solders, that the tro ps in the service of the United States, in the city and harbor of New York, commanded by Brigidier General Standard, be paraded and reviewed in connection with the First division of the New York State National Guard, commanded by Major General Sandford, General Sandford's division, in Fourteenth street, at two o'clock P M. precisely. The Quartermisser's Department will furnish transportation to and from the forts in the harbor. By command of Major General DIX. Changes Theories Dix, Major and Aid-de-Camp, Acting Assistant Admitant General

Assistant Adjutant General
Official—Wilson Barriow, Captain and Aid de Camp.

Parade of the Thirty-seventh Regiment.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 2.

HEADQUARIES, 3711 RECIMENT. N. Y. S. N. G., }

New York, March 29, 1264.

In compliance with brigade orders of this date, the regiment will assemble at the arm ry. No. 596 Broadway, on Monday, April 4, 1894, at 12 o'clock M., in full fatigue with overcost and white gloves, to purtuinpute in the parade at the opening of the Metrop Man Fur for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. Regimental line will be formed at half-past twelve o'clock precisely. Commandants of companies must be in readiness with their commands promptly at the hour appointed. By order of Colonel O. D. ASHLEY.

A. G. Montgement, Adjutant.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE MERROPOLITAN POLICE, 300 MULHERRY STREET, NEW YORK, MARCH 28, 1864. 3 Mrs. Ellen R. Strong, Treasurer Metropolitan Fair Asset

Mrs. Ellen R. Strong, Treasurer Metropolitan Fair Assotion:—

Manam—I take pieceure in transmitting to you the sum
of four thousand dollars, being the amount contributed by
the police force of New York in aid of the United States
Sacitary Commission.

I about be guilty of an injustice to the Police Department, natroimen and officers if I neglected this opportunity to express my sincere gratification in being made
the medium of this voluntary and substantial offering of
sympathy on their part with the objects of the Metropolitan Fair.

Since the outbreak of the rebellion this department has
voluntarily contributed upwards of sixty thousand dollars
for the relief of soldiers, families and kindred objects and
are still engaged in sustaining, by monthly contributions,
a fund instituted nearly three years ago, from which the
families of all who have resigned from the police and enlisted in the army derive a comfortable support. Wishing you all the success the most sanguine can sulcepate,
I am, yours respectfully.

THOMAS C. ACTON, President.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE TREASUREM. METROPOLITAN FARM FOR HEE LANGE HE LANGE HEE LANGE HE LA

As great preparations are being made to inaugurate the enitary Fair on Monday next by a grand military parade, many of your readers think that the event might be made a goveral heliday of by our citients, in suscend-ing business on that occasion, and allowing their employed to take part in or witness the ceremonies. G. A. W.

Interesting from Canada.

TON OF A NEW MINISTRY—TREE POLICY, Bro.

Warnh 21, 1864

MONTREAL, March 31, 1964 Pache is Premier Receiver General and Minister of Militia, Mr. Cartier, Attorney General for Canada East: Mr. Galt. Works Mr. McGee, Minister of Agriculture; Mr. Langevin, Solicitor General for Canada East; John A. McDonald, At-

Solicitor General for Canada East, John A. McDonald, Attorney General for Canada West, Mr. Campbell, Crown Lands, Mr. Poley, Postmanter General; Mr. Simpson, Provincial Secretary; Mr. Cochburn, Solicitor General for Canada West,

The policy is stated to be the defence of the country and the rendering effective of the minitary force, every effort to be made to maintain and extend the reciposity treaty, the readjustment of the canal tolls, the removator of the government to Citawa City; measures for the development of the nectionest and the improvement of season board communication. The general policy of the admitsization is to be covered by those great constitutional principles which have so long guided the mother country.

The House is to admora this tase 3d of Mass.